

**United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management**

***Battle Mountain Fire Management Plan
Battle Mountain District***

Reviewed By:

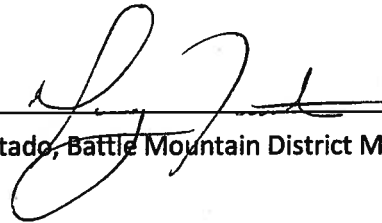


Brock Uhlig, (Acting) Desert Basin Zone Fire
Management Officer

6/24/16

Date

Approved By:



Doug Furtado, Battle Mountain District Manager

6/27/16

Date

Send an e-copy of the signed document to:

***State Fire Management Officers (FMO) or other identified contact and the FA-600 Division Chief at
the Fire and Aviation Directorate in Boise.***

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1. INTRODUCTION, POLICY, AND LAND MANAGEMENT PLANNING

1.1 Introduction

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Battle Mountain District (BMD) is part of the Desert Basin Fire Management Zone (DBZ), with direction and oversight shared between the Battle Mountain District and Winnemucca District Fire Programs.

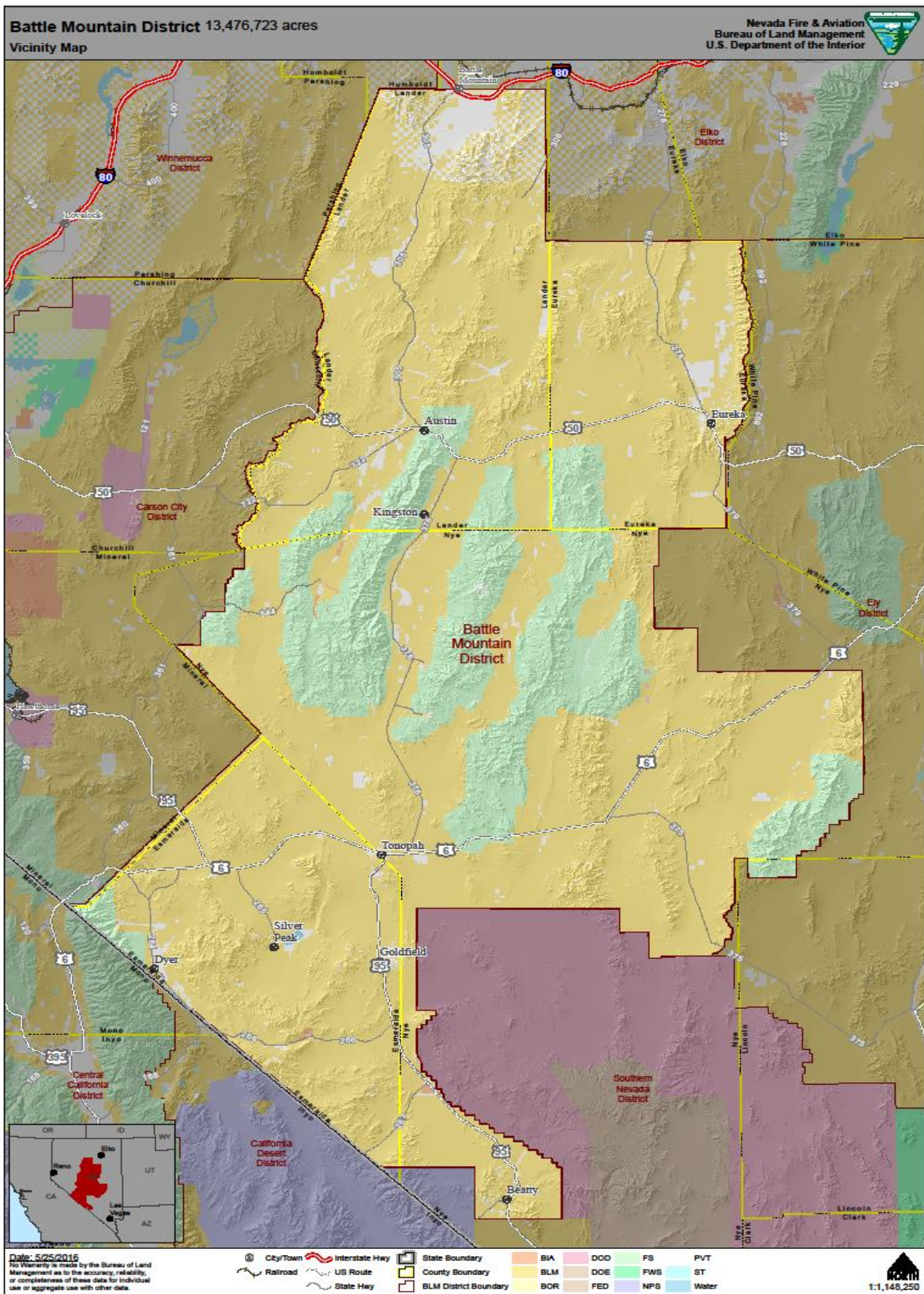
The BMD boundary encompasses approximately 13.4 million acres of land in Lander, Eureka, Nye, and Esmeralda counties, of which, approximately 78 percent is managed directly by the BLM. This accounts for approximately 10.5 million acres in Central Nevada. The BMD is divided into two field offices, the Mt. Lewis and Tonopah Field Offices. The Mt. Lewis Field Office covers approximately 5.8 million acres mostly in Lander and Eureka counties, while the Tonopah Field Office incorporates approximately 7.6 million acres within Nye and Esmeralda counties.

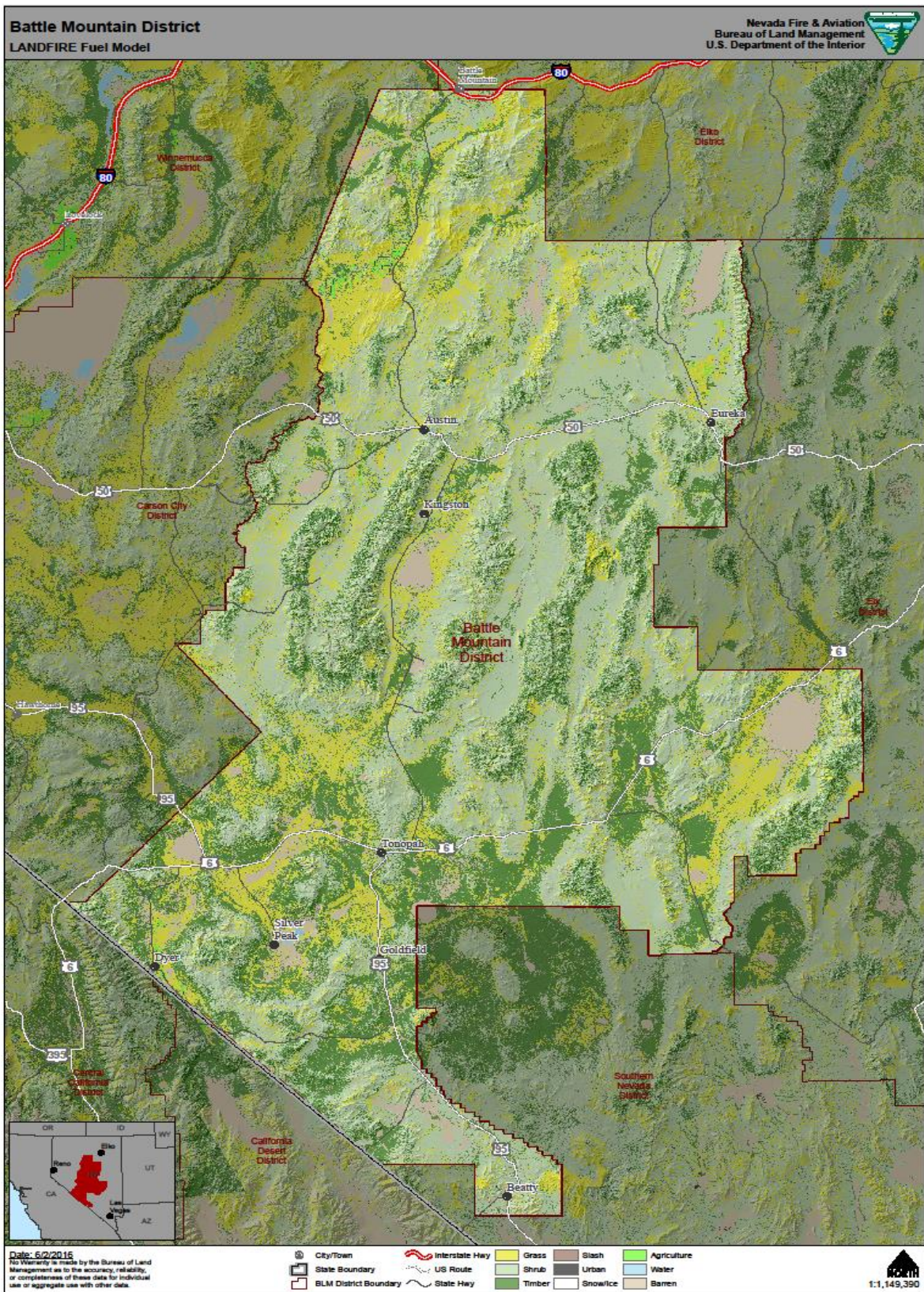
The BMD is located within the Great Basin. Climate varies significantly throughout the Great Basin by elevation, latitude, and several other factors. Higher elevations and latitudes tend to be cooler and receive more precipitation than the lower elevations and latitudes. Most of the Basin experiences a semi-arid or arid climate with warm summers and cold winters. Some areas of the BMD are high enough in elevation to experience alpine climates, and conversely, the southern portion of the district transitions into a Mohave ecosystem. Topography is typical of the Great Basin with broad valleys separating mountain ranges and elevations ranging from 3,300 feet to over 10,000 feet on BLM administered lands. Vegetation types range from Mohave Desert scrub and Joshua Trees, sagebrush/perennial grass communities, and salt desert shrub, to woodland communities composed primarily of pinyon-juniper, aspen, and mountain mahogany. Across the district there are also small, isolated patches of mixed conifer, and ponderosa pine in the higher elevations.

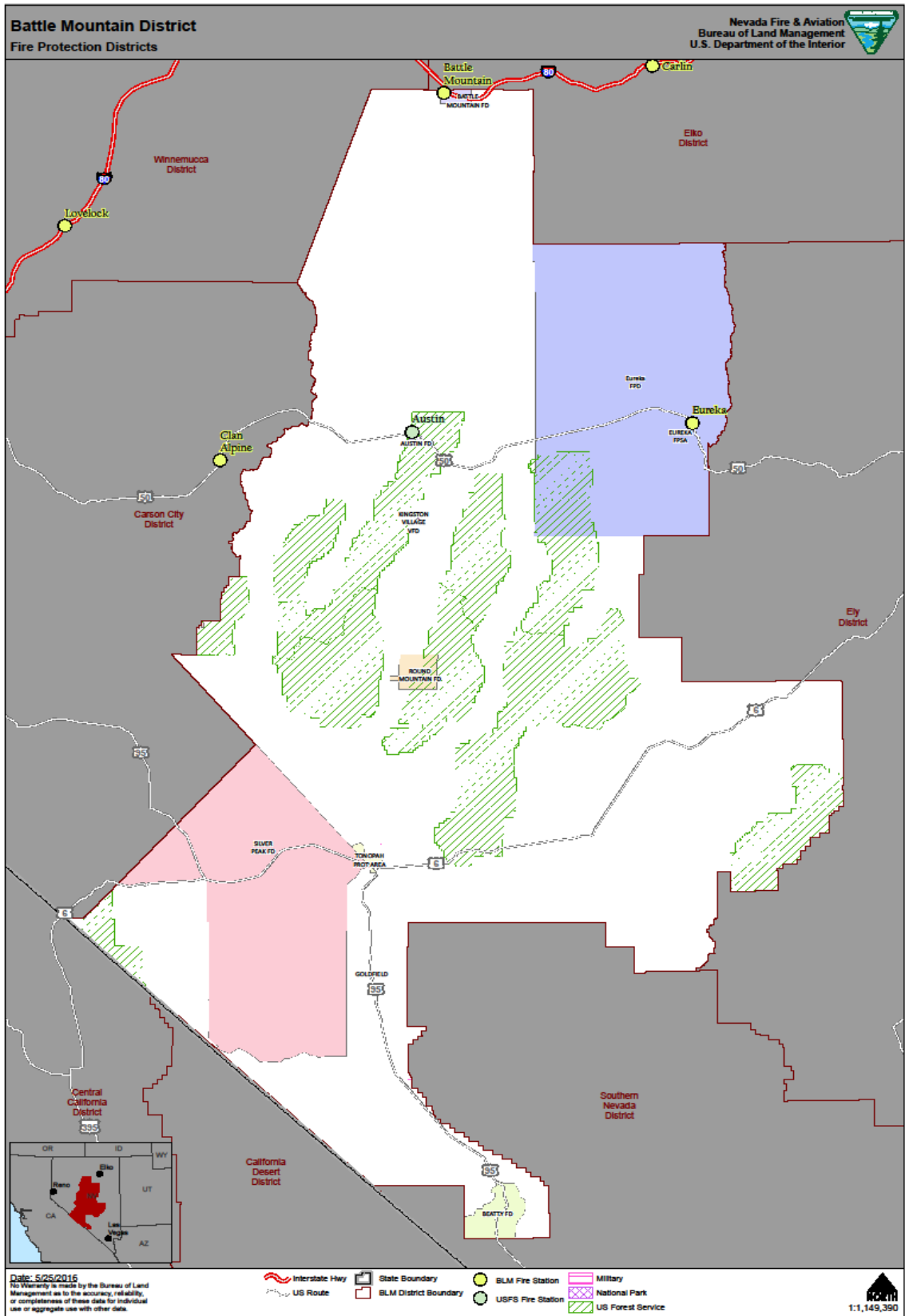
Public lands in the BMD are managed under a multiple-use philosophy. The multiple-use mission is to sustain the health and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. This is accomplished by managing such activities as outdoor recreation, livestock grazing, mineral development, energy production, and by conserving natural, historical, and cultural resources on public lands, including multiple Designated Wilderness Areas as well as Wilderness Study Areas. Significant programs in solid minerals, recreation, range management, wildlife/fishery habitat management, wild horse management, hazardous fuels management, invasive species management, and emergency stabilization and rehabilitation exist within the BMD.

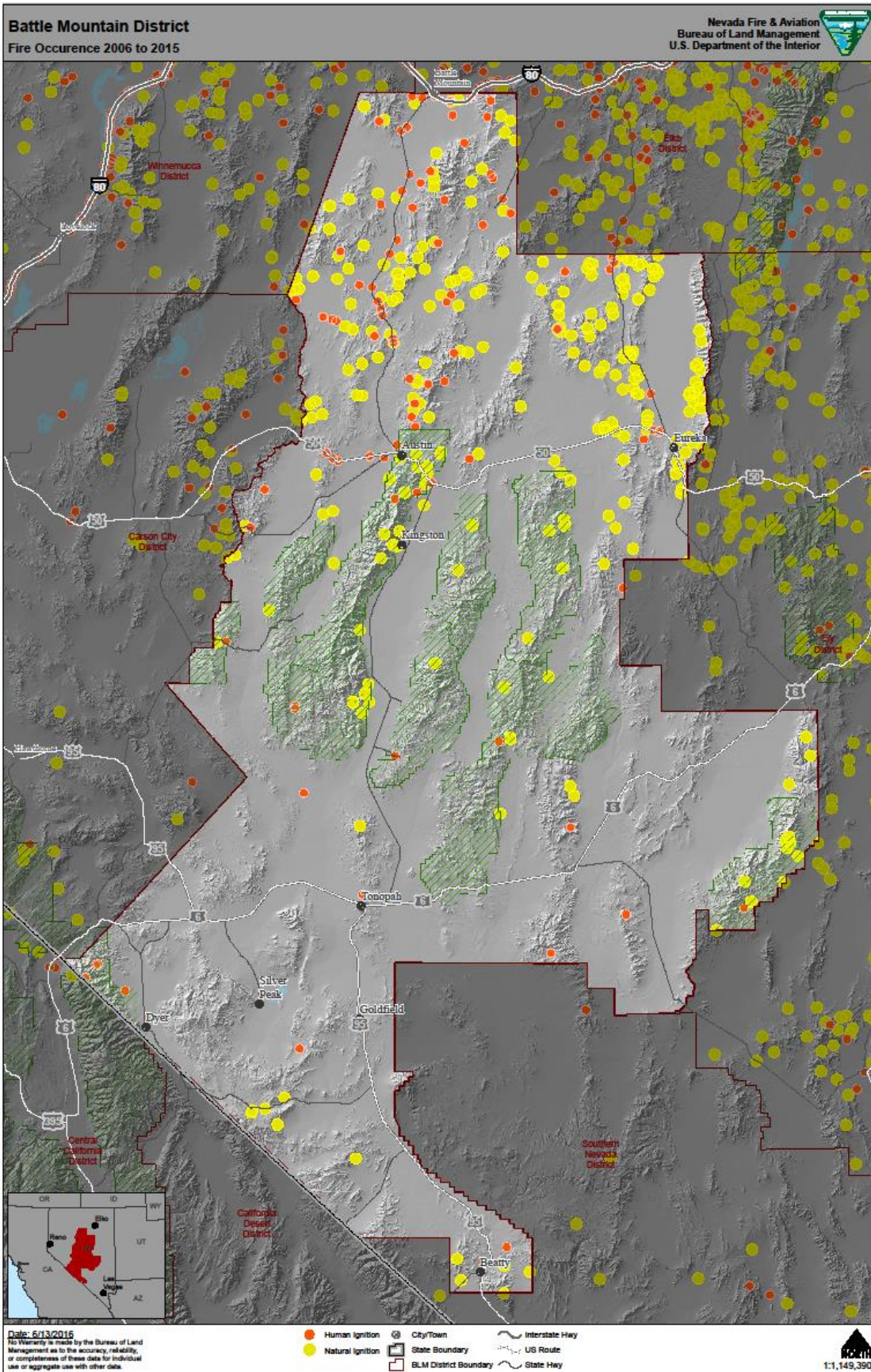
FMP Reader Instructions:

Where manuals and handbooks have been referenced, please remember to confirm whether additional direction has been issued since the most recent manual or handbook release in the form of Instruction Memorandums (available on the BLM Fire and Aviation Intranet [here](#) and on the Washington Office Intranet [here](#)).





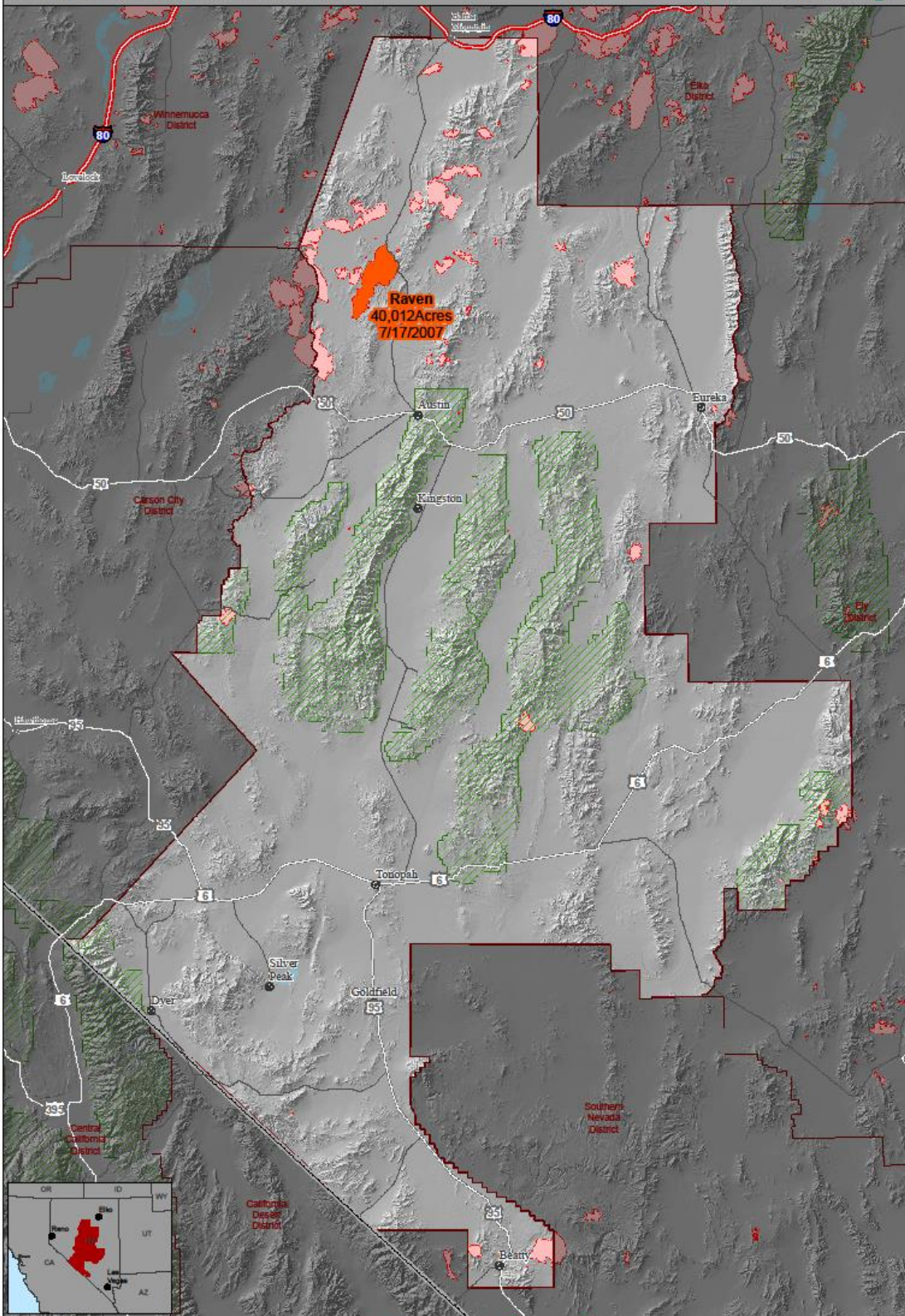




Battle Mountain District

Large Fire History 2006 - 2015 (greater than 10 acres)

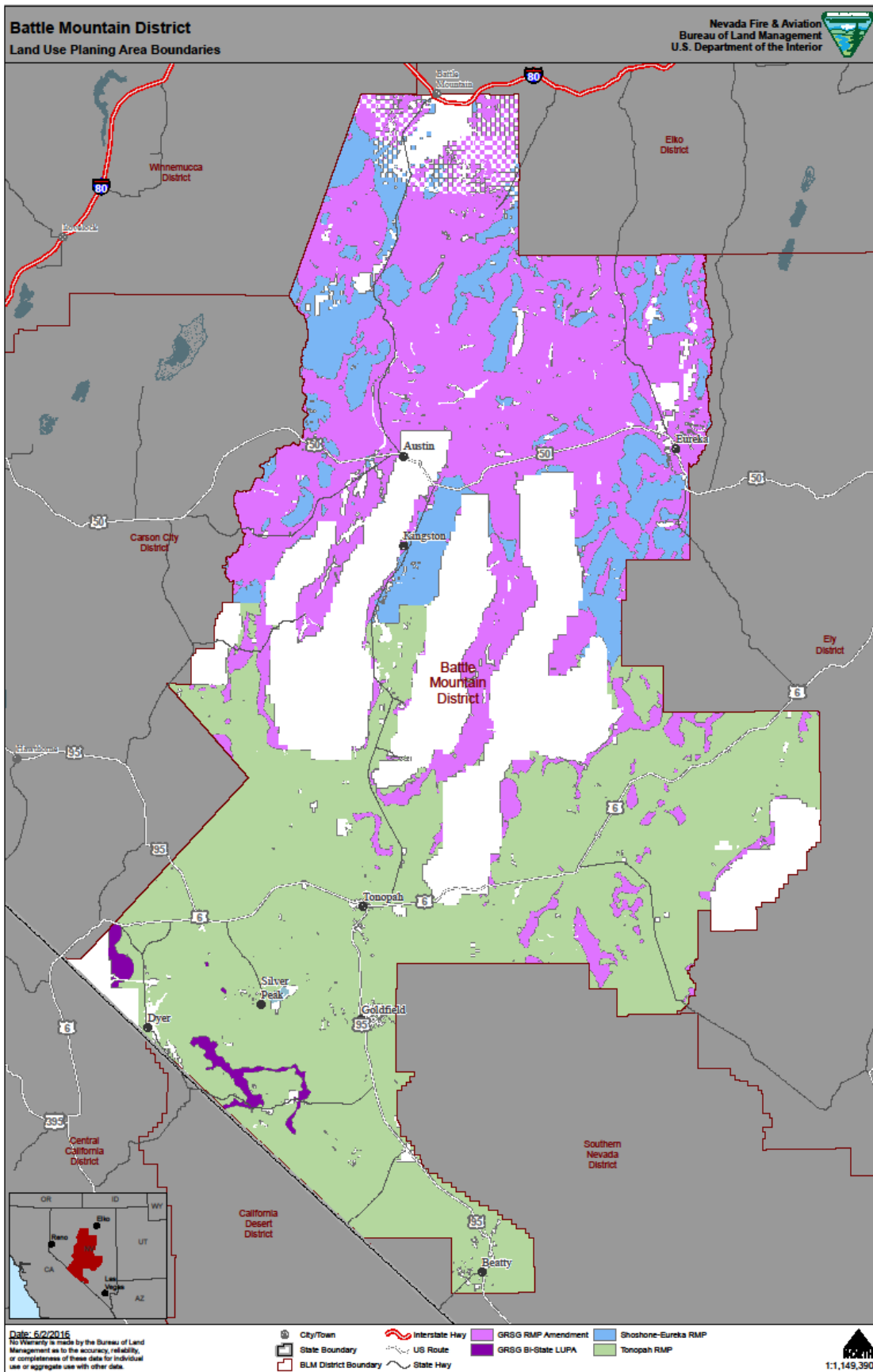
Nevada Fire & Aviation
Bureau of Land Management
U.S. Department of the Interior

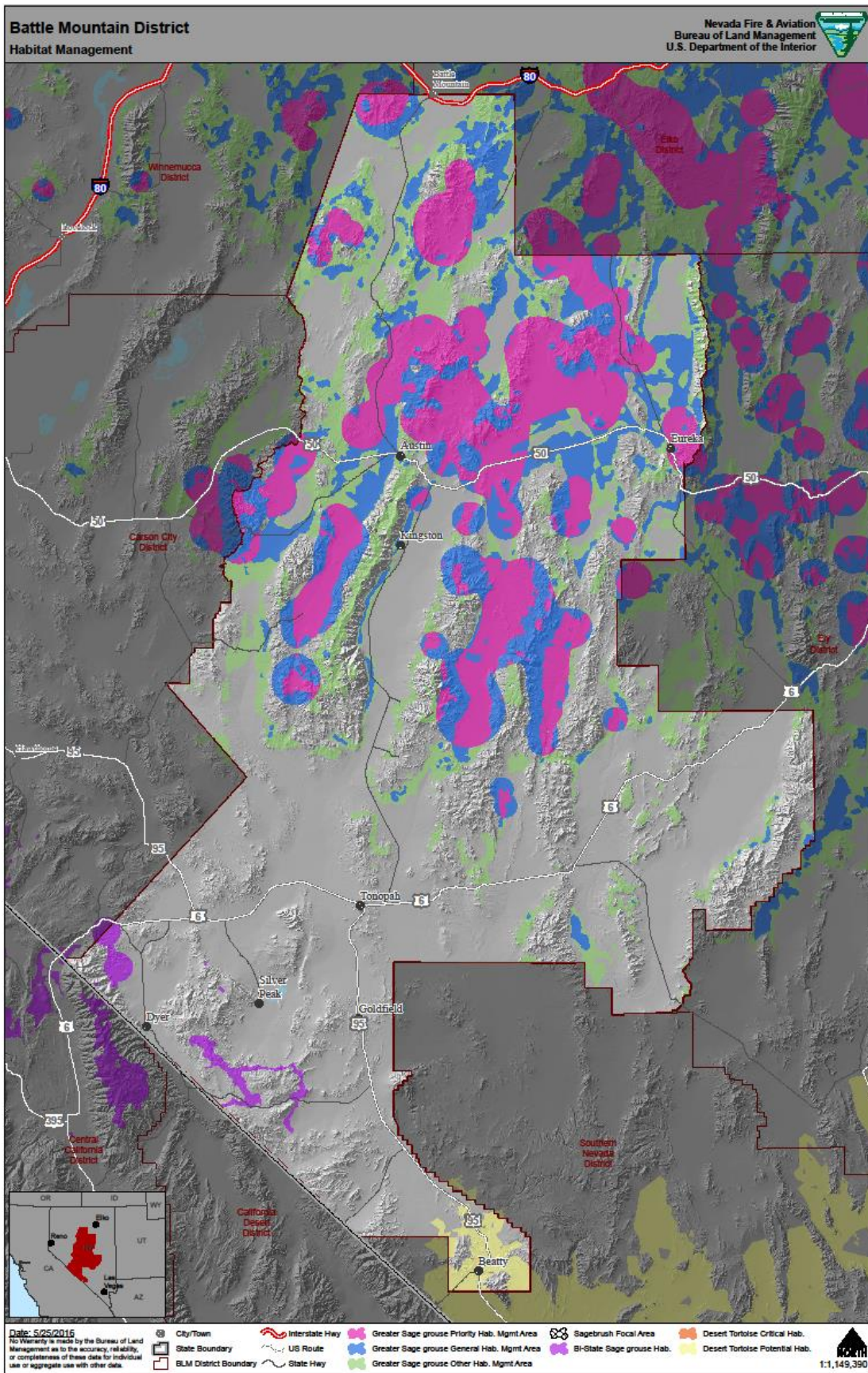


Date: 5/26/2016
No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

- City/Town
- State Boundary
- BLM District Boundary
- USFS Forests
- Largest Fire
- Fire Perimeter
- Interstate Hwy
- US Route
- State Hwy

Scale
1:1,147,940





1.2 Program Organization

The Battle Mountain District Division of Fire and Aviation (BMD) is part of the Desert Basin Fire Management Zone (DBZ). The DBZ provide fire management and oversight for the Battle Mountain and Winnemucca District fire programs.

The BMD currently has direct suppression agreement with the Austin Ranger District of the United States Forest Service through a Service First Agreement and direct suppression responsibility for Bureau of Indian Affairs managed lands contained within the BMD boundary.

There are also numerous cooperators, including the Nevada Division of Forestry under a statewide agreement, and numerous local fire protection districts (*See Appendix B for Agreements*)

For additional information:

- Area maps for management specifications and jurisdictions (*pages 4-10*)
- Partnerships, Offset Protection, and Contract Protection (*Section 3*)

1.3 Environmental Compliance

Impacts of the Fire Management Program have already been analyzed in the environmental documents that accompany the Shoshone-Eureka (SERMP) and Tonopah Management Plans (TRMP) and the Nevada and Northeastern California Greater Sage-Grouse Approved Resource Management Plan Amendment (ARMPA). Inclusion of these decisions made in the Land Use Plans (LUPs) meets all National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Endangered Species Act (ESA), National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and mandatory Tribal Consultation requirements.

- Shoshone-Eureka RMP
- Tonopah RMP
- Land Use Plan Amendment FEIS

See Section 1.4 for additional information on RMPs.

- Battle Mountain District Integrated Weed Management Plan EA (2009)
- No additional NEPA was completed

1.3.1 Fire Management Plan Compliance

- A Biological Opinion was issued to the BLM for all RMPs that showed concurrence with the BLM's findings that the RMP actions would not adversely affect any listed, threatened, endangered or candidate species.

- NHPA – All RMP(s) actions/decisions are in compliance with Section 106 of NHPA per the terms of the programmatic agreement between the BLM State Director and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The Nevada SHPO stated that the RMP(s) were consistent with the State Comprehensive Preservation Plan.

1.3.2 Incident or Implementation Compliance

This section documents the protocols and requirements of specific environmental and cultural resource laws in the development of the Battle Mountain District Fire Management Plan (BMD FMP). Specific consultations were initiated and completed during the development and implementation of the associated Resource Management Plans, as amended (*see section 1.4 for list*). The following documents provide additional restrictions and/or guidance.

- Nevada State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO) Protocol agreement.
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Emergency Consultation Protocols.
- Tribal Consultation Protocols (BLM Manual 8100).

1.4 Resource Management Planning

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) directs the US Department of the Interior (DOI), BLM to develop and periodically revise or amend its RMPs, which guide management of BLM-administered lands. The following RMPs provide the guidance for implementation of Fire Management Activities within the planning area.

- NV CA Greater Sage-Grouse Approved Resource Management Plan Amendment (2015)
- Shoshone-Eureka Planning Area Resource Management Plan Amendment (1987)
- Approved Resource Management Plan Amendment for Fire Management for the Shoshone-Eureka Planning Area (2002)
- Tonopah Resource Management Plan (2004)

1.5 Science

The BMD FMP is based on the SERMP and amendments, TRMP and the ARMPA which used a systematic interdisciplinary approach to integrate physical, biological, economic, and other sciences. Adaptive management practices using the best available science guides fire management in promoting human

safety as well as reducing hazardous conditions, conserving wildlife and its habitat, minimizing air quality impacts and meeting other desirable goals.

Advancing Science in the BLM: An Implementation Strategy
Great Basin Fire Science Exchange
Firescience.gov

1.6 Climate Change

Secretarial Order 3285 directs the BLM to consider climate change in all resource management planning activities. Impacts of climate change on the resources are mitigated in many of the Fire and Fuels management decisions. Policies, plans and adaptive management strategies that contribute to ecosystem resiliency, along with air, water and land health are in place.

Fire management operations are to incorporate aspects of Environmental Management Systems and DOI Climate Strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by:

- utilizing green procurement,
- reducing water and energy use at fire facilities,
- fuel efficiency in the fire fleet and mechanized equipment,
- reducing waste generation during fire and fuels operations,
- increasing use of renewable energy

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

In addition to national level guidance and goals described in the 2009 Fire Management Policy and contained within the current Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (Red Book) and other national policy, the following are locally adapted guidance derived from LUPS including RMPs and ARMPA. (See Section 1.4 Resource Management Planning for additional information)

Consistent with the National Fire Plan and Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, respond to wildfires based on social, legal, and ecological consequences of the fire. The circumstances under which fire occurs and the likely consequences on firefighter and public safety, natural and cultural resources, and the values to be protected dictate the appropriate response to the fire within and next to agency-administered lands.

Goals:

Shoshone-Eureka RMP Wildland Fire Management Goal:

Wildland Management Suppression: Administering appropriate response given potential consequences of fire.

Wildfire Management Fuels Management: Protect, improve, and restore natural and cultural resources and community infrastructure through wildland fire management.

Vegetation Rangeland Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation: Stabilize and rehabilitate burned areas, need seedlings, or reseeded areas and prevent unacceptable degradation to natural and cultural resources and minimize the threats to life and property.

- Shoshone-Eureka RMP

NV/CA Approved Resource Management Plan Amendment (AMRPA)

Special Status Species (SSS): Conserve, enhance, and restore the sagebrush ecosystem upon which GRSG populations depend in an effort to maintain and/or increase their abundance and distribution, in cooperation with other conservation partners. However, the SSS does not include species that are federally listed as threatened and endangered (T&E).

Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Nevada Natural Heritage Program

Special Species Status

2.1 Objectives

The following list of objectives is derived from the ARMPA, SERMP, and TRMP. They are divided into representative sections with the following categories: Common to All, Pre-suppression, Suppression, Fuels, and Post-Fire.

2.2.1 Wildland Fire Related Resource and Protection Objectives

OBJECTIVES COMMON TO ALL				
RMP	Citation	Map	Function	Objective
GRSG ARMPA	VEG 5	GRSG ARMPA boundary	Vegetation Management	Reduce amount of GRSG habitat loss due to wide-spread wildfires and invasion by nonnative species.
GRSG ARMPA	FIRE 1	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	Protection of human life is single, overriding priority. Setting priorities among protecting human communities and community infrastructure, other property and improvements, and natural and cultural resources will be done based on the values to be protected, human health and safety, and the costs of protection. GRSG habitat will be prioritized commensurate with property values and other critical or sensitive habitats to be protected, with the goal to restore, enhance, and maintain areas suitable for GRSG.

GRSG ARMPA	VEG 13	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	In PHMAs and GHMAs, manage risks of GRSG habitat degradation or loss from landscape stressors of drought, invasive species, and wildfire exacerbated by climate change to maintain existing GRSG populations and habitats.
GRSG ARMPA	???	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	Increase scientific knowledge of biological, physical, and sociological factors.
GRSG ARMPA	Fire 3	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	Protect post-fire treatments in SFA first, followed by PHMAs outside of SFA, and then GHMAs from subsequent wildfires
TON	FM pg 25	Tonopah FO	N/A	To protect natural resources from unacceptable damage by fire in a cost-effective manner with a high regard for private property and safety. Promote resource management through prescribed fire to maintain the natural component of the ecosystem.
FM ARMPA	SOP's	District Boundary	N/A	Protection of private property and natural and cultural resources, including preventing the destruction of cultural properties from suppression actions.
FM ARMPA	SOP's	District Boundary	N/A	Protection of riparian areas from devastating wildland fire effects.
FM ARMPA	SOP's	District Boundary	Habitat	Protection of all fisheries, including existing Lahontan cutthroat trout habitat and historical Lahontan cutthroat trout habitat.
FM ARMPA	SOP's	District Boundary	Habitat	Protection of important wildlife habitat from devastating wildland fire effects.
FM ARMPA	SOP's	T & E Habitat	Habitat	Protection of threatened and endangered species habitat (where appropriate, and where the species does not rely on fire for part of its life cycle), as well as sensitive listed species habitat.
FM ARMPA	SOP's	Raptor Nesting Habitat	Habitat	Protection of important raptor nesting habitat.

FM ARMPA	SOP's	HMA Foaling Areas	Habitat	Protection of Herd Management Area foaling areas during foaling season.
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PRE-SUPPRESSION OBJECTIVES				
RMP	Citation	Map	Function	Objective
GRSG ARMPA	Fire 2	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	Use pre-suppression efforts to reduce the size and impact of wildfires in SFA, PHMAs, and GHMAs.

SUPPRESSION GOALS/OBJECTIVES				
RMP	Citation	Map	Function	Objective
FM ARMPA	SOP's	District Boundary	Safety	Protection of human life, safety of wildland firefighters, and protection of human safety and health.
TON	FM pg 25	Tonopah FO	Fire Suppression	Wildfires that threaten resources such as critical watersheds, riparian areas, desirable range (salt desert shrub), sage grouse strutting grounds, sensitive plant species sites, cultural resource sites, and sensitive forage plant species (bitterbrush and mountain mahogany) will be kept to minimum acres-utilizing suppression action which could suppress and/or divert the fire and be cost-effective and efficient.
GRSG ARMPA	FIRE 3	GRSG ARMPA boundary	Vegetation Management	Protect post-fire treatments in SFA first, followed by PHMAs outside of SFA, and then GHMAs from subsequent wildfires
GRSG ARMPA	FIRE 4	GRSG ARMPA boundary	Vegetation Management	Use suppression to reduce the size and impact of wildfires in SFA, PHMAs, and GHMAs.
FM ARMPA	WH&B pg 38	HMA's	Habitat	Under the Proposed Action scenario, no prescribed fire or fire ignited by lightning, where an appropriate management response is implemented, should be allowed to burn extensive areas of any given herd management area.

FUELS				
RMP	Citation	Map	Function	Objective
FM ARMPA	Pg 8	Mt Lewis FO	Fuels Management	1. Restoring Fire as an integral part of ecosystems 2. Using mechanical treatments such as green strips, shaded fuel breaks, and tree thinning to reduce wildfire fuel hazards. 3.Improving diversity of vegetation
GRSG ARMPA	Fire 5	GRSG ARMPA boundary	Vegetation Management	Protect and enhance PHMAs and GHMAs and areas of connectivity that support GRSG populations, including large contiguous blocks of sagebrush, through fuels management and incorporation of the FIAT assessment (Appendix H).
GRSG ARMPA	Veg 13	GRSG ARMPA boundary	Vegetation Management	In PHMAs and GHMAs, manage risks of GRSG habitat degradation or loss from landscape stressors of drought, invasive species, and wildfire exacerbated by climate change to maintain existing GRSG populations and habitats.
GRSG ARMPA	Veg 5	GRSG ARMPA boundary	Vegetation Management	Reduce the amount of GRSG habitat loss due to wide-spread wildfires and invasion by nonnative species.

POST-FIRE				
RMP	Citation	Map	Function	Objective
GRSG ARMPA	Fire 6	GRSG ARMPA boundary		Retain, protect, and improve intact unburned sagebrush communities in burned areas by incorporating the FIAT assessment (Chambers et. al 2014).

2.2.2 Wildland Fire Related Operational Constraints and Direction That Supports Accomplishment of Objectives

ACTIONS COMMON TO ALL				
RMP	Citation	Map	Function	Objective
GRSG ARMPA	Fire 1	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	Support the conservation of GRSG habitat objectives (Table 2-2) through appropriate wildfire management planning, coordination, staffing, resource allocations, training, equipment, and management oversight.

GRSG ARMPA	Fire 2	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	Prioritize fire operations and fuels management decisions in SFA first, followed by PHMAs outside of SFA in accordance with the implementation-level FIAT assessments, and then GHMAs for conservation and protection during fire operations and fuels management decision-making. When suppression resources are widely available, place maximum efforts on limiting fire growth in GHMAs as well.
GRSG ARMPA	Fire 3	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	BLM planning units, in coordination with the USFWS and relevant state agencies, will annually review the GRSG landscape wildfire and invasive species habitat assessments (FIAT). Based on this review, revised actions to ameliorate invasive species must be incorporated into the assessment.
GRSG ARMPA	Fire 4	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	Compile relevant field office- and district-level information into the statewide GRSG Annual Operating Handbook for use by resource advisors, wildfire crews, and agency administrators. The handbook will contain GRSG maps (including habitat and fuels treatment maps) and lists of state and local GRSG resource advisors and their contact information, local guidance, and other relevant information for each field office and district, aggregated into a statewide document.
GRSG ARMPA	Fire 5	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	Coordinate and collaborate with federal, tribal, state, and local governments and associations sanctioned through either California or Nevada that meet fire standards for effective and efficient wildfire response
GRSG ARMPA	Fire 6	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	Strengthen and improve interagency wildfire prevention statewide through targeted wildfire prevention messages, including providing education on GRSG habitat loss, updating interagency agreements, and conducting wildfire prevention workshops and demonstration projects.
GRSG ARMPA	Fire 8	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	Create fire management plans to guide wildfire suppression in order to protect PHMAs and GHMAs.
FM ARMPA	SOP's	District boundary	N/A	The Potential effects on the local grazing permittee will be considered on all prescribed fires and fires ignited by lightning, where an appropriate management response is taken.
FM ARMPA	SOP's	District boundary	N/A	Fire effects, the known fire ecology of the involved plant communities and specific sites, fire history, fire occurrence, fire behavior, and fuel loading will be compelling issues when preparing site specific burn plans for prescribed fires and wildland fires.

FM ARMPA	SOP's	District boundary	Planning	Current standard operating procedures for environmental analysis will be followed. Fire planning at an activity plan level may require some level of environmental analysis. Both prescribed fires and lightning ignited fires (wildland fire use) would be used.
FM ARMPA	Weeds pg 29	District boundary	Invasive Species	Weed risk factors and weed prevention would be part of the development and evaluation of site-specific prescribed fires, wildland fire use, and mechanical fuels treatments.
FM ARMPA	SSS pg 31	District boundary	Vegetation Management	Burned or treated areas would be rehabilitated in order to increase species diversity and improve the habitat.
GRSG ARMPA	SG ARMPA 2015 (Append ix D)	N/A	GRSG	With guidance from the SG LUPA, the following RDFs are required for fuels and fire management activities. RDF WFM 1: Power-wash all firefighting apparatus including engines, water tenders, personnel vehicles, and all-terrain vehicles (ATV/UTV) prior to driving in or near GRSG habitat to minimize spread of invasive plant species.
SERMP	SG ARMPA 2015 (Append ix D)	N/A	Fire Planning	RDF WFM 2: Protect wildland areas from unplanned ignitions initiating on private lands, infrastructure corridors, and recreational areas. RDF WFM 3: Limit risk of vehicle or human caused fire starts and spread of invasive species by planting perennial vegetation (e.g. green strips) along rights-of-way.

PRE-SUPPRESSION				
RMP	Citation	Map	Function	Constraint /Action
GRSG ARMPA	FIRE 3	GRSG ARMPA boundary	Vegetation Management	BLM planning units, in coordination with the USFWS and relevant state agencies, will annually review the GRSG landscape wildfire and invasive species habitat assessments (FIAT). Based on this review, revised actions to ameliorate invasive species must be incorporated into the assessment.

GRSG ARMPA	FIRE 4	GRSG ARMPA boundary	Interagency Coordination	Compile relevant field office- and district-level information into the statewide GRSG Annual Operating Handbook for use by resource advisors, wildfire crews, and agency administrators. The handbook will contain GRSG maps (including habitat and fuels treatment maps) and lists of state and local GRSG resource advisors and their contact information, local guidance, and other relevant information for each field office and district, aggregated into a statewide document.
GRSG ARMPA	FIRE 5	GRSG ARMPA boundary	Interagency Coordination	Coordinate and collaborate with federal, tribal, state, and local governments and associations sanctioned through either California or Nevada that meet fire standards for effective and efficient wildfire response
GRSG ARMPA	FIRE 6	GRSG ARMPA boundary	Interagency Coordination	Strengthen and improve interagency wildfire prevention statewide through targeted wildfire prevention messages, including providing education on GRSG habitat loss, updating interagency agreements, and conducting wildfire prevention workshops and demonstration projects.
GRSG ARMPA	FIRE 7	GRSG ARMPA boundary	Fire Suppression	Identify and prioritize areas that are vulnerable to wildfires and prescribe actions important for GRSG protection, in accordance with FIAT (see Appendix H, USDI 2015) and further refined in the implementation-level FIAT assessments.
GRSG ARMPA	FIRE 8	GRSG ARMPA boundary	Fire Suppression	Create fire management plans to guide wildfire suppression in order to protect PHMAs and GHMAs.
GRSG ARMPA	FIRE 9	GRSG ARMPA boundary	Interagency Coordination	Before the fire season, train GRSG resource advisors on wildfire suppression organization, objectives, tactics, and procedures to develop a cadre of qualified individuals. Involve state wildlife agency experts in fire operations through the following: • Instruction with resource advisors during preseason • Qualification as resource advisors • Coordination with resource advisors before fire season • Contribution to incident planning with information, such as habitat features or other key data useful in fire decision-making

SUPPRESSION				
RMP	Citation	Map	Function	Constraint /Action
Fire ARMPA	SOP's	WSAs		Light-hand-on-the-land tactics will continue to be used in wilderness study areas(WSAs) when suppression actions are required, in accordance with the Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands under Wilderness Review (7/5/95).
TON	FM pg 37	Tonopah FO		There will be no use of fire retardant in riparian areas, WSAs, sensitive visual resource management areas, and structure archaeology sites, unless such use is authorized by the Authorized Officer.
GRSG ARMPA	FIRE 10	GRSG ARMPA boundary	Fire Suppression	Provide local GRSG habitat maps to dispatch offices and extend attack incident commanders to prioritize wildfire suppression resources and design suppression tactics. Ensure GRSG habitat maps and suppression strategies are uploaded and updated in WFDSs.
GRSG ARMPA	FIRE 11	GRSG ARMPA boundary	Interagency Coordination	Assign a resource advisor with GRSG habitat expertise or with access to GRSG habitat expertise to all extended attack fires in or near SFA, PHMAs, and GHMAs
GRSG ARMPA	Fire 12	GRSG ARMPA boundary		In advance of critical fire weather, station additional federal fire suppression resources to optimize a quick and efficient response in SFA, PHMAs, and GHMAs.
GRSG ARMPA	Fire 13	GRSG ARMPA boundary	Fire Suppression	During periods of multiple fires, ensure line officers prioritize decisions by coordinating with resource advisors.
GRSG ARMPA	Fire 14	GRSG ARMPA boundary	Fire Suppression	To the extent possible, locate wildfire suppression facilities (e.g., base camps, spike camps, drop points, staging areas, and helicopter bases) in areas to avoid disturbing PHMAs and GHMAs. These include disturbed areas, grasslands, roads and trails, or in other areas with existing disturbance or minimal sagebrush cover.
GRSG ARMPA	Fire 15	GRSG ARMPA boundary	Vegetation Management	Document fire operations (e.g., disturbance) in PHMAs and GHMAs for potential follow- up coordination and restoration.
GRSG ARMPA	Fire 16	GRSG ARMPA boundary	Fire Suppression	Use indirect attack tactics (including burn-out operations) when: Direct attack is not effective in stopping fires with the potential of becoming significantly larger due to fuel loading, weather conditions, and fire behavior. -If firefighter and public safety would be threatened or compromised.

GRSG ARMPA	Fire 17	GRSG ARMPA boundary	Heavy equipment use	Use retardant, mechanized equipment, and other available resources to minimize burned acreage during initial attack. As safety allows, conduct mop-up where the black adjoins unburned islands, dog legs, or other habitat features to minimize sagebrush loss.
GRSG ARMPA	Fire 18	GRSG ARMPA boundary	Heavy equipment use	Minimize unnecessary cross-country vehicle travel during fire operations in GRSG habitat.

FUELS				
RMP	Citation	Map	Function	Constraint /Action
FM ARMPA	Cultural pg 47	District boundary		Cultural surveys would be completed during the planning stages of prescribed fire and fuels management treatment projects. No prescribed burning or other fuels management treatment would be authorized until specific impacts to cultural resources had been considered and mitigated. In keeping with BLM policy, proposed activities would be modified to minimize adverse effects on cultural resources.
FM ARMPA	WH&B pg 38	HMA's	WH&B	The peak foaling period is from March 1 through June 30. Burning should be restricted during this period in HMA's.
FM ARMPA	AIR pg 18	District boundary		The Nevada State Implementation Plan (SIP) for Air Quality and appropriate Environmental Protection Agency guidelines for prescribed fire would be followed.
FM ARMPA	AIR pg 18	District boundary		Air quality modeling would be conducted in accordance with NDEP smoke dispersion and emissions modeling requirements at a level appropriate for the size of the planned fire.
FM ARMPA	Wetland s pg 20	District boundary	Water Quality	Prescriptions and activity plans are to ensure state water quality standards are maintained.
FM ARMPA	Wetland s pg 20	Perennial Water Sources	Water Quality	Where perennial water sources occur, vegetative treatment methods other than prescribed fire are to be considered.
FM ARMPA	SSS pg 31	District boundary	Habitat	Each proposed project would be individually analyzed on a site-specific basis for possible impacts to sensitive species. Prescribed fire and wildland fire use prescriptions would include appropriate measures to protect or limit impacts to special status species as a standard operating procedure. Mechanical and/or chemical fuels treatments would be modified as necessary to avoid impacts to these species.

TONOPAH RMP	FM pg 37	Tonopah FO boundary		When identified as the least costly and/or most effective method, prescribed fire techniques will be used as a resource tool to meet vegetative objectives as stated in this AMP. Prescribed fire can be used to improve wildlife habitat, watershed improvement and other types of vegetative manipulation to meet vegetative objectives. In addition it can be used solely, or in combination with other fuel/vegetative manipulation techniques. When fire is used as a management tool, an approved prescribed burn plan and wildfire prescription must be prepared in advance of planned or unplanned ignition in accordance with BLM Manual 9214.
GRSG ARMPA	Fire 19	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	Review Objective SSS 4 and apply MDs SSS 1 through SSS 4 when reviewing and analyzing projects and activities proposed in GRSG habitat.
GRSG ARMPA	Fire 20	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	In PHMAs and GHMAs, apply fuels treatments on a landscape level to modify fire behavior, intensity, complexity (fire patchiness), size, and effects in which fire management efforts are enhanced.
GRSG ARMPA	Fire 21	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	Establish and maintain fuel breaks to protect GRSG and its habitat to limit fire size and mitigate fire behavior to increase suppression effectiveness. When possible, establish fuel breaks next to roads or other previously disturbed areas.
GRSG ARMPA	Fire 22	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	Use a full range of fuels management strategies and tactics within acceptable risk levels across the range of GRSG habitat consistent with land use plan direction.

GRSG ARMPA	Fire 23	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	If prescribed fire is used in GRSG habitat, the NEPA analysis for the Burn Plan will address: • why alternative techniques were not selected as a viable option • how GRSG goals and objectives will be met by its use • how the COT report objectives will be addressed and met • a risk assessment to address how potential threats to GRSG habitat will be minimized. Allow prescribed fire as a vegetation or fuels treatment, and it shall only be considered after the NEPA analysis for the burn plan has addressed the four bullets outlined above. Prescribed fire can be used to meet specific fuels objectives that will protect GRSG habitat in PHMAs (e.g., creation of fuel breaks that would disrupt the fuel continuity across the landscape in stands where annual invasive grasses are a minor component in the understory, burning slash piles from conifer reduction treatments, used as a component with other treatment methods to combat annual grasses and restore native plant communities). Allow prescribed fire in known winter range, and it shall only be considered after the NEPA analysis for the burn plan has addressed the four bullets outlined above. Any prescribed fire in winter habitat will need to be designed to strategically reduce wildfire risk around and/or in the winter range and designed to protect winter range habitat quality.
GRSG ARMPA	Fire 24	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	In coordination with the USFWS and relevant state agencies and in accordance with FIAT (see Appendix H), develop a fuels management strategy for the BLM with large blocks of GRSG habitat. The strategy shall include an up-to-date fuels profile, land use plan direction, current and potential habitat fragmentation, sagebrush and GRSG ecological factors, and active vegetation management steps to provide critical breaks in fuel continuity. When developing this strategy, consider the risk of increased habitat fragmentation from a proposed action versus the risk of large-scale fragmentation posed by wildfires if the action were not taken.

GRSG ARMPA	Fire 25	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	Design fuels treatments through ID team process to expand, enhance, maintain, and protect PHMAs and GHMAs. Fuel reduction techniques, such as prescribed fire, chemical, biological including targeted grazing, and mechanical treatments, are acceptable. Use green strips and fuel breaks to protect seeding.
GRSG ARMPA	Fire 26	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	In coordination with the USFWS and relevant state agencies and in accordance with FIAT (see Appendix H), BLM will identify treatment needs for wildfire and invasive species management. Ongoing treatment needs will be coordinated on state and regional scales and across jurisdictional boundaries for long-term conservation of GRSG and its habitat.
GRSG ARMPA	Fire 27	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	On project completion, monitor and manage fuels projects to ensure long-term success, including persistence of seeded species and other treatment components. Control invasive vegetation post-treatment
GRSG ARMPA	Fire 28	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	Design fuels treatments to protect sagebrush ecosystems, modify fire behavior, restore ecological function, and create landscape patterns that most benefit PHMAs and GHMAs and promote use by GRSG.
GRSG ARMPA	Fire 29	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	Train fuels treatment personnel on GRSG biology, habitat requirements, and identification of areas used locally
GRSG ARMPA	Fire 30	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	Use burning prescriptions that minimize undesirable effects on vegetation or soils (e.g., minimize killing desirable perennial plant species and reduce risk of annual grass invasion) and incorporate FIAT assessment (Chambers et. al 2014) in PHMAs and GHMAs.
GRSG ARMPA	Fire 31	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	Ensure proposed sagebrush treatments are planned with interdisciplinary input from the BLM and coordinated with USFWS and state fish and wildlife agencies to meet GRSG habitat objectives (Table 2-2).
GRSG ARMPA	Fire 32	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	Design vegetation treatments in areas of high fire frequency to facilitate firefighter safety, reduce the potential acres burned, and reduce the fire risk to GRSG habitat.
GRSG ARMPA	Fire 33a	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	For Nevada BLM-administered lands establish project monitoring sites where fuels management projects are planned before implementation. Monitor treatment areas both pre- and post-treatment on a multiple-year basis to ensure that project objectives are achieved.

GRSG ARMPA	SSS 18	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	A BSU (see Appendix A; Figure 2-2) that has hit a soft trigger due to vegetation disturbance will be a priority for restoration treatments consistent with Fire and Invasive's Assessment Tool (FIAT) (Appendix J).
GRSG ARMPA	Veg 10	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	On public lands, where attributes, quality, or lack of GRSG winter habitat has been identified as limiting factor, emphasize vegetation treatments in known winter habitat to enhance quality or reduce wildfire risk around or in winter habitat.
GRSG ARMPA	Veg 22	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	Treat sites in PHMAs and GHMAs that contain invasive species infestations through an integrated pest management (IPM) approach, using fire, chemical, mechanical, and biological (e.g., targeted grazing) methods, based on site potential and in accordance with FIAT (Appendix H). Treat areas that contain cheatgrass and other invasive or noxious species to minimize competition and favor establishment of desired species.
GRSG ARMPA	Veg 25	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	Manage lotic riparian habitats in conjunction with adjacent terraces and valley bottoms as natural fuel breaks to reduce the size and frequency of wildfires in PHMAs and GHMAs.
GRSG ARMPA	Veg 3	GRSG ARMPA boundary	GRSG	Use BLM GRSG habitat maps, habitat objectives (see Table 2-2 for GRSG habitat objectives), ecological site potential, state and transition models, and concepts of resistance and resilience (Appendix H) to prioritize habitat restoration projects, including those following wildfire, to address the most limiting GRSG habitat vegetation components and to connect seasonal ranges. Habitat restoration includes the following: i. Restoring sagebrush canopy in PHMAs and GHMAs to meet GRSG habitat objectives (Table 2-2) ii. Reestablishing perennial grasses and native forbs in PHMAs and GHMAs iii. Reducing or removing pinyon or juniper in PHMAs and GHMAs to enhance seasonal range connectivity and to maintain sagebrush canopy and understory integrity iv. Restore areas affected by wildfire and the continuing invasive annual fire cycle to meet GRSG habitat objectives (Table 2-2) v. Prioritize restoration in areas that have not crossed an ecological threshold

POST-FIRE ACTION/CONSTRAINTS/DIRECTION				
RMP	Citation	Map	Function	Constraint /Action
FM ARMPA	Weeds pg 29	District Boundary		Fire suppression and rehabilitation efforts would be planned to minimize weed spread.
GRSG ARMPA	FIRE 35	GRSG ARMPA boundary	Vegetation Management	Prioritize post-fire treatments in PHMAs and GHMAs to maximize benefits to GRSG and its habitat. Focus post-fire treatments on replacing or reestablishing burned sagebrush habitat with the appropriate cover and structure to support GRSG habitat objectives (Table 2-2).
GRSG ARMPA	FIRE 36	GRSG ARMPA boundary	Vegetation Management	In post-fire rehabilitation plans in PHMAs and GHMAs, design re-vegetation projects to accomplish the following: • Maintain and enhance unburned intact sagebrush communities when at risk from adjacent threats • Stabilize soils • Reestablish hydrologic function • Maintain and enhance biological integrity • Promote plant resiliency • Limit expansion or dominance of invasive species • Reestablish native species
GRSG ARMPA	FIRE 37	GRSG ARMPA boundary	Vegetation Management	Implement post-fire treatments in PHMAs and GHMAs that emphasize stabilizing, rehabilitating, and restoring sagebrush ecosystems damaged by wildfires, including controlling invasive species.
GRSG ARMPA	FIRE 38	GRSG ARMPA boundary	Vegetation Management	Increase post-fire treatment activities in PHMAs and GHMAs through the use of integrated funding opportunities with other resource programs and partners.
GRSG ARMPA	FIRE 39	GRSG ARMPA boundary	Vegetation Management	Following post-fire treatments, monitor and implement management actions in PHMAs and GHMAs that promote healthy perennial grass, shrub and forb communities, and lentic (slow-moving freshwater) and lotic (rapid freshwater) riparian habitats so as to further restoration and ensure long- term persistence of seeded or pre-burn native plants, in accordance with GRSG habitat objectives (Table 2-2).

GRSG ARMPA	FIRE 40	GRSG ARMPA boundary	Vegetation Management	Evaluate the potential for sagebrush island plantings based on ESDs in large burn areas that may lack sufficient sagebrush seed sources in order to ensure the reestablishment of sagebrush in GRSG habitat.
GRSG ARMPA	FIRE 41	GRSG ARMPA boundary	Vegetation Management	Monitor post-fire rehabilitation treatments on a multiple-year basis to ensure that project objectives are achieved.
GRSG ARMPA	FIRE 42	GRSG ARMPA boundary	Vegetation Management	Use GRSG habitat objectives (Table 2-2) and emphasize the use of native plant species in post-fire rehabilitation (e.g. re-seeding), recognizing that nonnative species may be necessary, depending on the availability of native seed and prevailing site conditions. Selected species shall maintain site ecological function based on pre-burn conditions and anticipated threat of invasive and noxious weed establishment. Use ESDs and state and transition models if available.
TON	FM pg 37	Field Office Boundary	Rehab	Wildfires, after they are declared out, will be evaluated by a rehabilitation team to determine the actual needs related to the rehabilitation. Corrective measures will be taken to prevent erosion and future resource degradation when it is feasible to rehabilitate areas damaged by actual suppression action. The rehabilitation team will also determine if any fire rehabilitation, including protection from grazing, is needed to re-vegetate the burned area and to protect the site from erosion and invasion by undesirable plant species. Emergency fire rehabilitation will follow procedures outlined in BLM Handbook H-1742-1 and the Battle Mountain District approved Normal Fire Rehabilitation Plan.

For Additional Information on Fire Management Protocols and Guidance, see Appendix A.

3. WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE

3.1 Preparedness

3.1.1 Operational Plans

The following operational plans can also be accessed via Desert Great Basin Zone Fire Management SharePoint site under Fire Documents.

- Table of Organization
- Suppression agreements and contracts (Appendix B)
- Mutual Aid Agreements (Appendix B)

- Dispatch Operating Plan
- Preparedness Plans
 - Fire Danger Operating/Preparedness Plan
- Initial Response Plan (Run Cards)
- Fire Prevention Plan
- Fire Danger Pocket Cards
- Energy Release Components
- Medical Emergency Plan
- Delegation of Authority
 - Duty Officer
 - Fire Management Officer
 - Fire Staff
 - Acting Fire Management Officer

3.2 Management of Wildfires

A full range of acceptable suppression strategies and tactics will be utilized in the management of unplanned ignitions on lands administered by the BMD, and those adjacent lands on which it has protection responsibilities. These duties will be performed in conjunction with other state, federal, and local fire suppression resources. The comprehensive mission of the fire management organization is to meet the objectives, and address the constraints described in Chapter 2. How the fire program meets these objectives is described in the following sections: Dispatch, Suppression, and Post-Fire Considerations.

Dispatch

The Central Nevada Interagency Dispatch Center (CNIDC) will be responsible for coordinating the acquisition of resources requested by an Incident Commander (IC). An IC will place all resource orders through the dispatcher, specifying what is needed, and when and where it is to be delivered. Communication on incident status, resource needs, weather conditions, and logistical needs will continue between the dispatchers, Duty Officer(s) and IC for the duration of the incident.

Suppression

There will be an initial response to all unplanned fires. A qualified IC will be responsible for the management of the wildfire incident. The IC will implement strategies and tactics in a manner that provides for the safety of firefighters, and the public as a top priority. Protection of human life will always be the overriding priority. Protection of property, natural resources, and critical and sensitive habitats from adverse effects of wildfire are also high priority management objectives. Prioritizations of suppression strategies are contingent on the aforementioned values at risk. Incident commanders will need to consider the following when responding to wildfires: Resource availability, fire location, suppression costs, current and predicted fire weather, fuels condition, drought, etc. An IC is responsible for completing the following tasks in the performance of their duties:

1. Informing and updating the Duty Officer on the fire situation.
2. Providing an incident size-up to dispatch.
3. Determine resource needs.
4. Assess safety concerns and mitigate hazards and risks.
5. Utilizing FMP guidance in determining management objectives, and the tactics required to meet objectives.
6. Managing all aspects of the incident until the fire is suppressed; or, the IC is relieved by another qualified Incident Commander.

The Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) will be used to identify future management actions if a wildfire cannot be controlled by initial attack forces. WFDSS is a web-based system that assists fire managers and analysts in making strategic and tactical decisions for fire incidents. WFDSS integrates the various applications used to manage incidents into a single system, which streamlines the analysis and reporting processes.

The need for a published WFDSS document will likely require an escalation in the incident management organization. Refer to Chapter 3.1 for guidance on utilization of incident management teams during periods of extended attack, multiple starts, and large fire situations. The District Manager, or other qualified Line Officers are responsible for coordinating with fire management personnel in the development of WFDSS products. An Agency Administer must provide clear oversight to incoming Incident Management Teams (IMTs) to ensure incident objectives comply with RMP and FMP objectives and constraints.

Post Fire Considerations

Monitoring, restoration, and rehabilitation of areas affected by fire suppression are required. These actions determine the need for and to prescribe and implement treatments to minimize threats to life or property or to stabilize and prevent further unacceptable degradation to natural and cultural resources resulting from the effects of a fire. Natural recovery is preferable, but managers regularly assist in returning ecosystems back to their pre-fire condition. This is especially true where GRSG habit has been adversely impacted by fire; or, where intact GRSG habitat should be retained, protected, and improved. Post-fire mitigations also extend to other cultural and natural resources. Timber, soils, wildlife, rangelands, and hydrological resources can be impaired as a result of wildfire. See the *Post-Suppression* section of Chapter 2 for objectives, and actions/constraints associated with restoring post-wildfire ecosystems.

3.3 Fuels Treatments

The hazardous fuels and vegetation management program in the BMD includes most aspects of vegetation management including hazardous fuels reduction, wildlife and range enhancements, and ecological restoration activities utilizing a variety of treatment methods and partners. To complete joint fuels projects, the program partners with the Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW), Nevada Division of Forestry (NDF), Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT), as well as local county governments

and adjoining BLM districts. Federal partners are directly involved in joint projects, while state entities generally provide cost sharing or funding opportunities and assistance with public outreach on cooperative projects. *(See Fuels Treatments Map on page 33 for additional information)*

Fuels projects within the district are prioritized based upon the current national priorities, tiered down to the district level. Currently, the Fire and Invasive Assessment Tool (FIAT) Project Planning Areas (PPA) are top priorities within the district. Additionally, the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas continue to be a priority for maintaining community protection investments.

Past projects within the BMD have been primarily associated with WUI protections. These fuel breaks have included mowing, green stripping, thinning, pile burning, and herbicide treatments. The intent of these WUI fuel breaks is to modify the fuel characteristics in a manner that allows suppression resources to actively engage a fire near a community under all but the most extreme fire conditions.

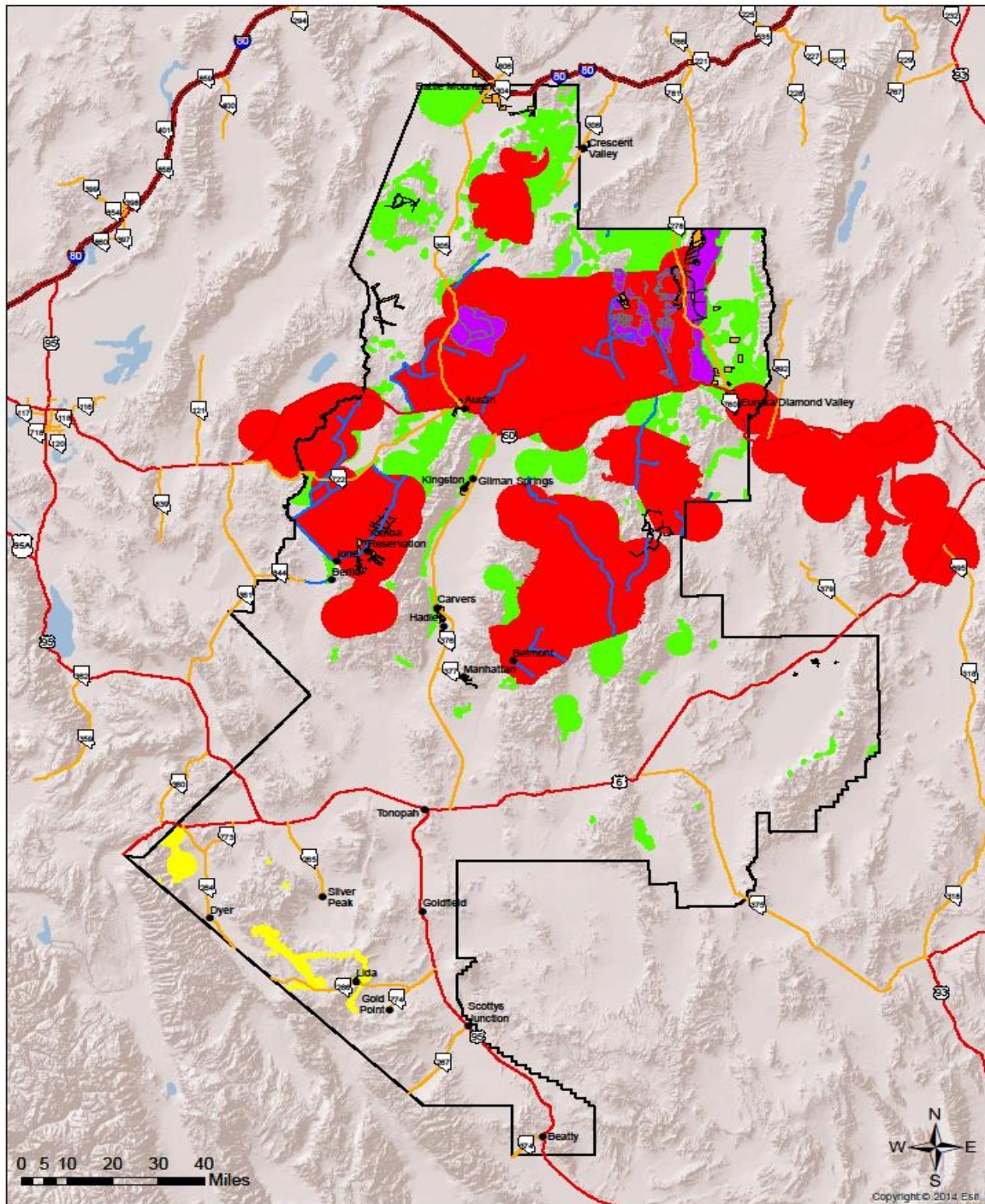
More recent fuels projects for the BMD have included landscape scale, non-WUI projects aimed at improving the resistance and resilience of the landscape to future fires, and improving overall land health. This has been accomplished using a variety of treatments including seeding, weed treatments, removal of conifer encroachment, and re-introduction of fire to the landscape.

In addition to past planning efforts, the BMD is initiating district wide planning documents with the intention of coordinating across jurisdictional boundaries to create a series of strategic fuel breaks and sagebrush ecosystem enhancement.

- FIAT Project Planning Areas (PPA):
 - Antelope Valley
 - Bates-Callagan
 - Cooks Creek
 - Punchbowl
 - Reese River-Yomba-Desatoya
 - Western White Pine

- Non-PPA Priority Areas, Other Sage Grouse Habitat/Other High Value Resource Areas:
 - Battle Mountains
 - Fish Creek Mountains, Lander County
 - Garden Valley
 - Hot Creek Valley
 - Monitor Valley
 - Reese River Valley
 - Reveille Valley
 - Stone Cabin Valley
 - Bi-State Sage Grouse Areas

- WUI Areas:
 - Austin
 - Battle Mountain
 - Beatty
 - Belmont
 - Berlin
 - Carvers-Hadley
 - Crescent Valley
 - Diamond Valley
 - Dyer
 - Eureka
 - Gilman Springs
 - Gold Point
 - Goldfield
 - Ione
 - Kingston
 - Lida
 - Manhattan
 - Scotty's Junction
 - Silver Peak
 - Tonopah
 - Yomba
- Plan(s) for Strategic Network of Fuels Breaks (Existing/In Progress):
 - Austin WUI Fuel Break System
 - Battle Mountain WUI Fuel Break System
 - Carvers-Hadley WUI Fuel Break System
 - Crescent Valley WUI Fuel Break System
 - Diamond Valley WUI Fuel Break System
 - Eureka WUI Fuel Break System
 - Ione WUI Fuel Break System
 - Lida WUI Fuel Break System
 - Manhattan WUI Fuel Break System
 - Sulphur Springs
 - Yomba WUI Fuel Break System
- Planned:
 - 3 Bars
 - Boone Creek
 - Grass Valley
 - Antelope Valley
 - Sagebrush Ecosystem Management
 - Highway Fuel Breaks



FIAT and Fuels Treatments

- WUI Areas
- Planned roadside fuel breaks
- Existing fuels treatments
- FIAT PPAs
- Non-PPA Priority Areas
- Bi-State Sage Grouse Habitat
- Planned fuels treatments

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Battle Mountain District Office
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, NV 89820



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3.4 Post Fire Response – Emergency Stabilization/Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation

The BLM is required to initiate Emergency Stabilization (ES) and Burned Area Rehabilitation (BAR) actions after a wildfire occurs if deemed necessary by agency personnel, and planned actions are within BLM ES and BAR policy. For a better description of BLM ES and BAR policy, please see Departmental Manual 620 DM 3 and BLM ESR Handbook H-1742-1.

For the BLM, three types of plans exist currently to plan these actions:

1. Programmatic ESR Plans (PESRP) (formerly Normal Year Fire Rehabilitation Plans)
2. ES Plans
3. BAR Plans

The ES and BAR plans are completed in response to fires that occur within a given fire season and are usually combined into a single document.

The PESRP is a programmatic ESR plan, with an associated Environmental Assessment (EA) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), which is developed at the landscape level prior to wildfire occurrence. The PESRP contains a description of ESR treatments that would be implemented under normal conditions in the event of a wildfire and documentation of the potential treatment impacts. A PESRP should be prepared on a landscape basis at the District or Field Office level by an interdisciplinary team with public input. By addressing techniques and species that may be used, the process of developing the site specific plans will be made considerably easier. Because the PESRP is analyzed through the NEPA process, procedures for public review and comment will also apply, thus ensuring ample opportunity has been given to those that are interested to be involved in the process of developing the plan. The decision to prepare a PESRP is based on the size and diversity of the ecosystems involved, fire history (wildfire occurrence and size), resource values, and values-at-risk. State Directors may require that PESRPs be prepared for all or part of the public lands within their jurisdiction and have approval authority for PESRPs that cannot be re-delegated.

3.5 Air Quality/Smoke Management

Promoting top air quality and management of smoke is of the utmost concern. BMD complies with state and federal ambient air quality regulations. For this reason, objectives for planned and unplanned ignitions were developed to moderate impacts to air quality. These mitigation measures should reduce impacts to air resources and local communities. This includes employing methods to reduce emissions by accommodating seasonal and local conditions as well as conducting fuels treatments to reduce air quality issues resulting from ignitions. The Bureau of Air Pollution and Control (BAPC) has jurisdiction over the district. In addition, the BMD does not have any Class 1 Airsheds within its district boundaries.

For more information on the management of air quality and regulatory requirements in which the BMD must comply, refer to the following:

- State Smoke Management Plan
- BLM Manual 7300 and Handbooks 9211-1 and 9214-1 for additional BLM-wide guidance on Clean Air Act compliance.
- Blue Sky
- FRAMES Smoke Portal

3.6 Data Sources, Reports and Systems

- Fire Reporting
 - BLM H-9218-1, Fire Reports and Statistics Handbook, provides BLM policy on completing the DI-1202 Individual Fire Report for unplanned ignitions.
- Wildfire Decision Documentation
 - BLM requires documentation of wildfire decisions. Systems and/or methods for this documentation are outlined in the annual updated Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (Red Book).
- Records Management
 - BLM Manual 1220, Records and Information Management, Appendix 2 GRS/BLM Combined Records Schedule contains requirements for documentation in the fire program (e.g., fire reports and wildfire decisions). The Combined Records Schedule also indicates whether a record may be stored only in electronic format or if a hardcopy record is required.
- BLM GIS Data Standards
 - BLM has established GIS Data Standards for the Fire Management Planning Areas, wildfire perimeters, and for fuels/vegetation treatments. Information about these standards can be found at the BLM National Data Standards Home under Established Data Standards and Datasets.
- Fuels Management Projects
 - BLM H-9214-1, Fuels Management and Community Assistance Handbook, provides BLM policy for annual and out-year planning of treatments and activities as well as accomplishment tracking.
- ES/BAR Project Planning
 - Direction for BLM ES/BAR project planning, budgeting and accomplishment reporting is provided in the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the Wildland Fire Program.

4. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.1 Monitoring the Fire Management Plan

Review, maintenance, and update (when necessary) of the FMP will occur annually. The annual FMP review, maintenance, and update are separate processes. The FMP annual review is completed to determine if the FMP needs maintenance or a full update. The FMP maintenance may be completed and documented as part of the annual review process and records kept in office files. Any substantial update requirements found during the review will require a full update to the FMP – which requires transitioning to the most recent template and obtaining new signatures on the front page of the FMP. The front page of the FMP should only be updated with new signatures and a new approval date when a full FMP update is completed; FMP maintenance does not require new signatures on the front page.

5. APPENDIX

A. Additional Fire Management Protocols and Direction

National Wilderness Preservation System

Appropriate Management Response and Suppression Guidelines

B. Agreements, Contracts, and Memorandums of Understanding

Annual Operating Plan for Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement between BLM Battle Mountain District, Elko District, and Eureka County (2015)

Annual Operating Plan for Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement between BLM Battle Mountain District, Elko District, and Lander County (2015)

Annual Operating Plan for Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement between BLM Battle Mountain District and Nye County Emergency Management Services (2015)

Annual Operating Plan for Cooperative Fire Protection between BLM Battle Mountain District, Elko District, and Eureka County (2014)

Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement between BLM Battle Mountain District, Elko District, and Eureka County

Memorandum of Understanding between BLM Battle Mountain District, Winnemucca District, Elko District and Cortez Inc.

Memorandum of Understanding between BLM Battle Mountain District, Elko District, Winnemucca District, and Newmont Gold Company

Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement (DOI, NPS, BIA, USF&W, State of Nevada)